

PERRYSBURG JOURNAL.

MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1854.

End of the Volume.

With the present number the first year of the Perrysburg Journal is completed. We take the occasion to return our sincere thanks to the few personal and political friends who have constantly stood by and assisted us in every time of need. The experiment of publishing a second paper in this town has been successfully tried, and the predictions of those who foretold a failure have not been verified. Although the paper has not been what we have wished to make it, and what with more patronage we could easily have made it, yet in some respects it will compare favorably with any other country paper in this part of the state. With but five merchants advertising by the year, and some six or eight other yearly advertisers, and not over 300 subscribers, we have set up an average of 48,000 ems a week for our paper during the year. The Democrat, with double our patronage, has averaged but little over 25,000, until recently, it has come up to the neighborhood of 40,000. The Maumee Times has averaged from 40,000 to 45,000. Papers in the surrounding counties, with much larger patronage, have none of them come up to us in the amount of their reading matter. Besides this, the form of our paper has been much more troublesome and laborious to make up, and much more valuable for preservation, than the common newspaper or folio form.

We mention these things, not by way of boasting, but to show that we have endeavored to do our duty towards that small portion of the public which has honored us with its confidence and patronage, and as evidence of what we would do with larger means and a more extended patronage. We have labored hard to get through the first year safely, and have carried economy to a point considerably beyond our own taste or convenience. We believe we have discharged every obligation, expressed or implied, towards our friends, (except those of dollars and cents,) and we now ask them if they have done the same by us? Some of them have, and more; but we regret to be compelled to say, some have not. Some encouraged us to start a paper here by intimations and hints of the long lists of subscribers which they would get for us; but we have not seen them yet. Others, who were anxious to see our paper started, have not even subscribed themselves; and others still have subscribed but not paid. Our weekly receipts, published from time to time, are not by any means encouraging to go on, and had it not been for the liberality of some of our public officers, and those having control of legal advertising, we should long ago have been compelled to suspend.

But we are not yet discouraged. We shall go on with the paper, hoping for better times. If at any time hereafter the prospect should seem so dull and unpromising as to overcome us, those who pay us in advance may rest assured that we shall take care to refund to them promptly every cent that they are in advance with us.

We have no claims upon the support of any party or man, for we have but little faith in the stability or vitality of party support or parties; but we ask those who may read this, and who are friendly to our paper but have yet done nothing for it, to determine if we have not done something to earn their liberality and patronage.

The Democrat manifests some intimacy with the devotional writings of Dr. Watts. Perhaps a little scripture would be proper "after singing." If so, we commend it to the pharisee and the publican who went into the temple to pray. And the pharisee stood afar off and lifted up his voice and thanked God that he was not like other men, as our friend of the Democrat does by implication.

Anti-Nebraska Movement--Time for the State Convention fixed for March 22d.

At a meeting of the members of the legislature and citizens of Columbus, last evening, it was, after mature consideration, determined to call a Mass Convention of the people of Ohio, without distinction of party, who are opposed to the enactment by Congress of Senator Douglas's bill. The Convention will be held in the city of Columbus, on

Wednesday, the 22d March inst.

The call will be prepared and issued probably in our next, and sent to all parts of the State. County conventions in every county are recommended previous to that time to embody public sentiment, and to make arrangements for sending as many delegates as possible to the State Convention. We trust the opponents of slavery extension will act with vigor and in concert, and see to it that every county in the State is fully represented on that occasion. Let us forget that we are whigs, free soilers and democrats, and on this great question, at least, act like citizens of Ohio. Let us meet this new agitation, so suddenly sprung upon us, as becomes freemen of a free State.—[O. S. Journal.

We learn that about \$15,000 cash subscriptions to the capital stock of the Toledo and Indianapolis railroad have been made by the people of Gilead, on condition that that place be made a point. This is highly creditable to the public spirit of the citizens of that place.

OHIO EXPRESS.—This is the name of a new daily and weekly paper just started at Ohio City by W. W. & E. Bruce. The first number of the weekly presents a good appearance, and reads well. It is to be neutral in politics. We wish the publishers abundant success.

FREMONT, March 3.—On Wednesday night, a fire broke out in Leasher's grocery on Front street. It spread with great rapidity, and in a short time, the stores and warehouses occupied by O. L. Nims, and D. Betts, together with the drug store of J. F. Wooster, and Dickinson & Van Doren's leather store, were enveloped in flames. But a small amount of property was saved. The following are the principal losers: O. L. Nims & Co., \$30,000 to \$40,000—insurance about \$23,000. D. Betts \$20,000—insurance \$10,000. J. F. Wooster \$25,000—insurance \$10,000. Nims & Tillotson \$15,000. No insurance. C. O. Tillotson \$300 in bank bills, and a large quantity of wheat, clover seed, flour and other property, worth \$500.

DETROIT AND CINCINNATI.—A company is now being organized, under the name of the Urbana, Findlay and Detroit railroad company, having for its object, to connect the cities of Cincinnati and Detroit by a direct and continuous line of railroad. This arrangement has grown out of the fact that the Dayton and Michigan railroad company has determined to terminate at Toledo, and thus become subsidiary to the interests of the Southern Michigan line. A glance at the map will show that a shorter line, not exposed to the inconveniences of a draw-bridge at Toledo, can be selected; and it is said that the Michigan Central company are taking an interest in carrying forward the work. Of course we care not how many railroads center in this city; and there can be no doubt but the opening of a track from Cincinnati to Detroit direct, would be the means of building up a vast trade which would be beneficial to both sections and the immediate country.—[Cin. Com.

The meeting at Columbus Wednesday evening to sustain the Nebraska bill, was very respectable in point of numbers. When the resolutions came to be voted upon a majority was found to be in the negative! But the chairman decided that no one was allowed to vote but those who voted *yea*, and declared them carried. The State Democrat says "the whole meeting, from first to last, was an abortion." Col. Medary made a speech!—[San. Reg.

At a meeting of Revolutionary Whigs in Darien, Georgia, 1775, the following important resolution was put forth.

"To show the world that we are not influenced by any contracted or interested motives, but by a general philanthropy for all mankind, of whatever climate, language, or complexion, we hereby declare our disapprobation and abhorrence of the unnatural practice of Slavery—(however the uncultivated state of the country or other specious arguments may plead for it)—a practice founded in injustice and cruelty, and highly dangerous to our liberties as well as lives, debasing part of our fellow creatures below men, and corrupting the virtue and morals of the rest, and laying the basis of that liberty we contend for, and which we pray the Almighty to continue to the latest posterity, upon a very wrong foundation. We therefore resolve at all times to use our utmost endeavors for the manumission of our slaves in this Colony, upon the most safe and equitable footing for the master and themselves."—[Am. Archives, 4th Series, Vol. 1, p. 1135.

SHEEP AND SNAKES.—Willis, in his home at "Idlewild," is keen upon the scent of anything new or curious. In talking with an old resident, he picked up the following item:

"Wondering, that, in two years' acquaintance with so wild a place as the glen, I had seen but two snakes, he said snakes were slow to come back after they were once driven away. And sheep drove these away. Not that the sheep was the enemy of the snake, for they never took any notice of one, that he knew of. But a snake must be where he can sleep uninterrupted; and, put a flock where you please, they will walk over all the ground they can get at—good feed in one corner of the lot making no sort of difference. It's seeing the sheep everywhere the snake don't like."

The Democrat complained some weeks ago of the want of attention to its interests by the postmaster at Gilead. It is a family matter, as the P. M. is a democrat. We state this so that a mutual understanding may prevail, fearing otherwise that the Democrat might get its back up and have the P. M. turned out of the emoluments and honors of his important office.

THE COMPOUND RAIL.—The Aurora (Ill.) Guardian thus speaks of the compound rail, showing its superiority over the common T rail. It is in use on the Chicago and Aurora road:

The road is being furnished just as it ought to be from beginning to end, in the most liberal manner, and no pains will be spared to make the route a favorite with the traveling public. The continuous rail alone, would make it one, because the cars glide over it so quietly, that the passenger finds no more disturbance to his reading or meditations, than if he were in a parlor. Writing even can be accomplished with ease while traveling at the rate of 40 miles an hour over it.

The latest advices from Lower California, received by the Northern Light, say matters were going on prosperously. Walker had issued a decree dividing the republic into two States, calling one Lower California and the other Sonora. The sloop-of-war Portsmouth and the Government mail steamer were about sailing from San Francisco to Sonora to look after Walker and his party.

An old lady named Elizabeth Stillwagon, living in Uniontown, Pa., was burned to death on the 6th ult. Her grandson had left the house for a few hours, and on returning, found the old lady burned to a crisp. It is thought her clothes took fire whilst lighting her pipe. She was 115 years old, and was quite active for one of her age. She had two sons born before the revolutionary war, in which her husband was a soldier and at one time a prisoner.

Dick, whose trial for the murder of Mrs. Young and her son has been progressing for several days at Dayton, was found guilty by the jury on Wednesday night, at 11 o'clock.

Arrival of the Alps.

Boston March 1.—The Alps from Liverpool, arrived to-day.

The Government has chartered thirteen steamers to convey troops to Malta.

Lord John Russell stated in the House that arrangements have been made between the French and English ambassadors as to the course to be taken by the combined fleets; and also that the governments had no reason to be dissatisfied with Count Orloff's mission to Austria. The object was to secure neutrality of Austria in case of war, but it had failed.

VIENNA, 10th.—Details of a conflict at Guinevo on the 5th of February have reached us. Eight hundred Turks, with nine gun boats and four sailing vessels, crossed the Danube early in the morning and landed near quarantine buildings, arranging themselves in line of battle. Two battalions of Russians opened a murderous fire, lasting three hours, forcing the Turks to retreat.—The Russians also suffered severely.

It is confidently announced that a manifesto signed by Nesselrode is expected at Vienna, in which the Czar worded his final intentions.

A camp of 40,000 men is being formed on the sea of Marmora, near Constantinople.

General Guion has commenced offensive operations in Asia against the Russians.

Kalafat was invested with 60,000 Russian troops.

The Czar has given orders to every port to drive the Turks out of Lower Wallachia without further delay.

PARIS.—The Bourse is very firm. A report that the Emperor of Austria had declared he would make common cause with the Western powers, if the Russians crossed the Danube, produced an important rise in funds.

TREBIZOND, Feb. 4th.—Schamyl, with 1,000 men, was marching against Zanatiga an important military position of the Russians.

LONDON.—A new reform bill was introduced in the House of Commons on the 13th by Lord John Russell. The details of the bill are distasteful both to Conservatives and Liberals.

The following are the steamers taken by government, from the general screw steamer company: Propontius, Cape of Good Hope, Golden Palace, and Jason; from the Oriental company, the Himalaya, Manilla, Ripon, and from the Cunard company, the Niagara and Cambria and from the Australian company, the Victoria.

Advices from Krajova state that bad weather had prevented the Russians from attacking Kalafat. The invading armies have made movements in advance, but active operations would not begin until March.

The French government continues war preparations, with great activity. The Best fleet has been ordered to sea immediately.—It was reported that a serious conflict took place on the 29th at Togani. Great loss on both sides. Turks retreated to Kalafat.

AARON BURR'S WIFE.—The Paris Patriot of a late date has the following:—At the last Tuilleries ball, the brilliant toilette of a stranger, with an incredible number of diamonds, attracted the attention of all present. In a moment of the most intense curiosity, Louis Napoleon was observed to accost the lady, and remain some moments in conversation. The enigma was soon solved. The lady was the widow of Mr. Aaron Burr, formerly Vice President of the United States, with whom Louis Napoleon was on terms of intimacy whilst in that country, and at the end of fifteen years he had recognized the widow of his old American friend.

This probably alludes to Madame Jumel, the wealthy second wife of Col. Burr, who obtained a divorce from him a few years previous to his decease. She owns a large landed estate on the Island of Malta.—[Cin. Enq.

A dispatch from Washington announces the death of Gen. Robert F. Armstrong, one of the proprietors of the Washington Union. He was, we believe, a nephew of Andrew Jackson and had bequeathed him the sword voted to Gen. Jackson for his defence at New Orleans.